# HOME AND SOCIETY.

THE WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

COUNTRY-HOUSE LOVELINESS—THE FASHIONS IN PARIS-HOW TO MAKE DELICIOUS THINGS OF HOW PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS CAN MAKE THE DINING-ROOM

PLEASANTER AND PRETTIER. let little lady at a luncheon party recently. is an accepted fact nowadays, and one that one, or if it is only indulged in by women posed to be rather fast, and is disapoved of by the majority."

Well, it is and it isn't," said the friend to whom

estion was addressed. "It certainly is an acfact in a way, but I can hardly say that it eived as yet the sanction of Mrs. Grundy. I number of charming, refined women who are among their intimates, women who would comment or shock the Philistines of

decadence in the society of to-day that to me is ntable. If I should find myself," she added, bristling with indignation, "at any social gathering where the women were smoking I should once. We want no Jardine Mabille man-

"After all, it is pure prejudice," said another roman, for the conversation on the subject now ecame general. "I myself do not smoke, nor would daughters to do so, but I do not see particularly heinous about it, or why it thought masculine. There is nothing or assertive in smoking. I know quantities women who smoke who are neither fast nor women. They like their post-prandial cigarette as they do their cups of coffee, and I really not see the harm. As I say, I do not smoke myself, but it is not because I distinctly disapit is simply that I am too conventional

arely does it in public, but one day, when

hing else-she added, 'C'est ça qui mi ing I could have had."

east time to coarsen As a French diplomat remarked not long "Ze American ladies may endeavor to be fas but zey can nevare succeed; zey have not ze ani-mal in zere composition."

Country architecture should properly include landscape gardening, for in order to establish the har-mony of relations between house and grounds, it requires both intelligent study and a cultured taste to treat the two as they should be treated, as an en-tity instead of two separate affairs altogether. If architects only realized how much their designs suffer for the want of a proper setting they would pay more attention to these very important ac-The distressingly raw look of a new cessories. The distressingly raw look of a new house might be entirely removed if in their plans and estimates a certain radius of ground was considered, together with the building itself.

For instance, the line where the house meets the earth is almost always an ugly one. That could be so easily broken up by having a trench dug as soon as the foundations are put in, filled with good earth and planted with shrubbery as soon as the house is ently high to admit of the planting. It would ing the building, and the gain to the appearance of a newly constructed house would be immense. Vines started in this way would also be a great guin, and as the first strength of all permanent plants goes to the roots, a whole year may thus be planting simultaneously with the building. It is almost impossible, on account of the necessary arrangements of rooms inside, to make every side of a house equally harmonious, but much may be done to ameliorate an unsightly line by relieving it with a thick growth of some kind; for instance, a thick line of California privet, or osage orange, will take sway the appearance of too much height and settle a house into the ground wonderfully. Corners may be rendered much less sharp and aggressive-looking by having a group of evergreens planted at the tingle and instead of "grading" all the immediate fround to a conventional and hideous uniformity, the instructional and hideous uniformity. the natural elevations and depressions may be made to the greatest advantage. One of the prettiest innovations of modern taste is

bringing the garden up to the very doors of the house, for there has been a great revival of the tweet, old-fashioned, stiff garden of late, with its prim walks and geometrical beds. Instead, however of placing it at some distance, as it used to be situ-ated, it is incorporated, as it should be, with the gentran scheme of decoration of the house itself, bring-ng its glow of heauty and color to gladden the eyes if its inmates every time they look out of the door. The pretitest way to make one of these pleasure-some grounds is, first, to determine upon the size and shape. The cruciform shape is one the most attractive. An octagon also makes a pretty garden, and in some places the elongated square is best adapted to the house and place. The edges of this -California prive: is the best, as it is the most tapid grower, and in this climate makes the most stately looking hedge. This should bound thre sides of the garden, the side toward the house being left open. Within this compass, which may be large or small, elaborate or simple, the garden should be laid out with geometrical precision. There should really be two designs, one for the paths only. which should be very simple, the intervening space being left in turf, and another more elaborate being out in the turf. The effect of the brilliant beds in the velve; jurf is exceedingly beautiful.

and bex-hordered beds usually seen in geometrical fower gardens, and it makes the beds very accessi-If the space is large enough, arbor benches, and even shrubs and trees may be introduced with , one typical old-fashioned garden having even a brook running through its precincts, bor-leted with forget-me-nots, and shaded with a sturied old willow tree, under which is a rustic

"Such a lovely place to read poetry in!" exclaimed an enthusiastic visitor.

hatural advantages are picturesque there is no end to the possibilities of such a garden. The Italian sarden, with its terraces and statues, is again to be into favor, and, as an adjunct to a stately

illa. may be made exceedingly beautiful, but to be really good it should be costly, which puts it be-yond the reach of the majority, and it is inappro-priate in most places. But the old-fashioned English garden, with its delightful mixture of flowers old and new, is within the reach of every one, and nothing could be sweeter or more desirable.

Children's expressions are often very picturesque. Little D., actat eight, who has a decided preference own friends and contemporaries quite uninteresting on account of their advanced age, thus divides and classifies her favorites: "When they are just beginning to walk and to talk, and are very, very cunning. I call them 'powder puffs, she explained, "and when they are a little bigger, and not quite so dear, but still very nice, indeed, I call them 'sweets.' I like 'sweets' very much, but they are not nearly so dear as 'powder puffs.' Afterward, when they get bigger still, and lose their teeth, they are only 'things."

"And what are you, Dorothy?" said the visitor, much amused by her classification.

"Oh, I—I am a 'thing' now, but I hope to get nicer by-and-by," she added.

### A LITTLE DAINTY.

HOW TO MAKE RICE CROUSTADES.

ful of butter, and shake the rice to thoroughly dis tribute the butter. Add also a large tablespoonful of grated Parmesan cheese and a little pepper

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE NEW GOWNS AND PROPHESIES OF

COMING STYLES.

The very newest costumes, those which indicate the coming styles, have skirts which are small enough not only to suggest the hips, but the conthin stuffs, it is safe to say that the front and side breadths are made almost devoid of unnecessary godets; the fulness is pushed toward the back, and

effect of "bunchiness" near the waist. The skirts are really a charming medium, and are trimmed enough at the hem to balance the breadth of shoulus that exaggerations in skirt and sleeve go hand ly narrow skirt now, and with it comes the long,

drapery of puffs or folds, often covered by trimtermed "1830"; what fulness there is stands well out reach well to the waist, and have the appearance



and three-quarters thick, and put a weight over to press it down. At the end of three hours, when it is croustades in beaten egg, then sift bread crumb over them and fry them a golden brown. When done scoop out the centres inside the mark made b the small cutter and fill the space with a mines of seasoned crawfish, shrimp or mushrooms mixed with

The mushrooms are already the meadow, and the crawlish may be had for the catching in most country brooks, so that sojourners far from city markets may enjoy this dainty. Put the crown covers on the croustades on serving them Garnish them with parsley, and serve them as hot carnish them with parsiey, and serve them as hot as possible. A touch of curry powder, added like pepper at the table, or put in the mince, would be a delightful addition to this little side disa, provided one is so fortunate as to have acquired a taste for East Indian seasoning. It was a wise, observant "Jeames" who pronounced against the possibility of a certain unknown being "a gentleman" because he had no "acquired tastes."

## THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S BABIES.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S BABIES.

From The Woman at Home.

That sturdy young gentleman, Prince Edward of York, and his baby brother are to be seen most days driving in the roads around Sandringham. The two babies, in their precty white outfits, make a charming picture, each held by his respective nurse. They are driven in a roomy open carriage, drawn by a pair of fine stepping horses, with coachman and footman upon the box, indeed, the babies equipage is the most imposing of any which issues from Sandringham in an ordinary way. A few minutes after you have paissed the 'bables' you will probably meet their parents in a dogcart, unattended, or their very youthful-looking standmother, the Princess of Wales, driving herself in a ponycart, along with her daughters, without even a groom. Prince Edward has fat pink and white cheeks and pretty fair hair, which can be seen peeping from under his large which hat. He is taught to shake his hand and make infantile bows to any passerby who notices him—and who does not? It would appear that he is as impervious to weather as his great-grandmother, the Queen, and takes the air regardless of wind or rain. As a rule, he has a bright, merry face, but occasionally, sad to relate, he has been known to scream on the high road.

Prince Edward has, indeed, had many trials of late. When the new baby arrived his roxal parents were inconsiderate enough to provide a new nurse had him in her arms again. He moreover regarded the new baby arrived his roxal parents was literally no peace at York cottage until his cown nurse had him in her arms again. He moreover regarded the new baby arrived his roxal parents would not look at it. A few days after the birth of the voungest prince the servants from Sandring-ham House came to York cottage to see him, and her has adopted at shook his hands and said. Take it seem time, but directly he saw the baby he same time, but directly he saw the baby he serves had directed the nurse to hold the baby for spirit, and directed the nurse to hold the baby to the pr From The Woman at Home.

## WORDSWORTH-AND A COMMENT.

From The Lady's Pictoria.

The other day it was my good fortune to lunch in the company of several poets of fame and rein the company of several poets of fame and rein the company of several poets of fame and repute. There was present at this delectable and memorable banquet one of the most charming and witty American women that the world has known. The poets were recording various good stories, and one of them related a tale he had heard of the poet. Wordsworth by one who had known him intimately. It seems that this bard was in the habit of writing it seems that this bard was in the habit of writing it seems that this bard was in the habit of writing it seems that this bard was in the habit of writing it is rouse his wife and exclaim, about 4 o'clock. Maria, get up! I have thought of a good worl!" Wheresupon his obedient helpment arose, and recorded it upon paper. About an hour after a new insulration would seize upon the poet and he would call out. "Maria, get up? I've thought of a better word!" We listened to this story with admiration, but the bright-eyed American remarked, with a but the bright-eyed American remarked, with a wave of the red rose in her hand, "Well, if he'd been my husband, I should have said. "Wordsworth, get up! I've thought of a bad word!"

### GOOD PEOPLE TO KNOW. From The Chicago News.

Miss Kingsiey, the African traveller, gives as amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and hearing out of mere feminine carlosity. She continues go out of mere feminine carlosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied: "An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station and would be able to give you a grand funeral."

wears one. They are strictly à la mode now, as they have been for three-quarters of a year, but they are tot popular. The Frenchwoman clings to the skinwaisted effect and full hips that the blouse gives

variations of the bolero jacket. It may have a short sleeve or no sleeve, or it may continue in the form of the long sleeve. It may be slashed, cut into points or shallow scollops, whichever best suits



the wearer. It is made of any material, velvet, lace, silk or embroidery.

cess shape. Nothing so well sets off a good figure of the broad-shouldered, full-busted, long, narrowwaisted type as done this style, and I think there perfection in this respect should attempt it, other-wise there is himost a brazenness in her wearing wise there is himost a brazenness in her wearing it. At least, she should be sure of the skill of her dressmaker, for nothing is more difficult to accom-plish than a perfect princess gown. However, many women with straight, siender figures—the sort which conventionally is supposed to be no figure at all, but which practically is the only easy one to dress-look their best in a gown of this cut. It is really a matter of carriage and the curve of the back.
Some of the new princess gowns are elaborately and
loosely trimmed down the front, which takes away
from the severity while it preserves the charm of
the long, unbroken line down the front and back.

A gown of a large size in yellow and light of has about the hem of the skirt many small ruffles of yellow lace and pale blue mousseline de soie; the bodice is covered by a blouse of the mousseline de soie. There is a yoke of dark blue velvet, square in the back and cut into two deep points over the bust. The yoke is embroidered and edged by frills of lace and mousseline de soie that extend over the fulness of the upper sleeve. The sleeves were identical in shape with those on the first gown. The chapeau worn is trimmed with deep red and black.

An effective gown of blue slik has the skirt surrounded by many rows of black insertion. The same black lace thickly trims the fitted bodice, which is oddly cut off in a square décolletage with a very low point in front. This is edged by a black galloon and filled in by a yoke of white embroidery over

blue mousseline de soie. There are some touches of black above the paie blue and white choker.

conclusive, the unusual heat will send all Paris mondaines into the country. It is a trifle early yet a charming and restful period before them at

olous by means of ruffles of ecru lace on an ecru mull foundation, and it was confined by a narrow gold belt.

Black lace and net and all of the other thin black fabrics are so charming that it is pleasant to see them worn again as materials for elaborate day-time frocks. Black net and genadine are perhaps more used than lace, but a recent Paquin model is of lace, built over a shot-red foundation. The skirt is trimmed with many ruffles of lace, separated by flat, narrow bands of dark-green ribbon. The long, light sieeves are ruffled on the outside seam and end under two thickly pleated volants of lace. Over the blouse is a boiler of green silk, covered by an embroidery of duil gold and red and ornamented with rosettes of green mouseline de soie by way of buttons. This is met by a high twisted sash of black ribbon fastening on one side in a bow. The collar is covered by a high, thick ruche of lace. Dull black stuffs or shiny black silks are becoming to few people, and especially unbecoming to those who are no longer young, although they are supposed to be a concession to gray hairs and a few wrinkles, but grandmamma and her granddaughter both look their very nicest in crisp black lace.

A pretty model, supposed to be laif-mourning, is of black grenadine, mounted over white silk. Narrow black chantilly is used for the trimming and outlines, every seam in the skirt in tiny double ruffles. Half-a-dozen additional ruffles, arranged closely together, trim the hem. On the bodice the ruffling outlines a bolero and forms any excuse for a soft vest of white mousseline de sole. Below the choker a deep point of lace holds down the fulness of the blouse. The tight part of the sleeve is made of rows of black lace insertion, edged by frillings of lace, but the lace edge is so narrow that the sleeve appears to be close-fitting. In this case the foundation of the sleeve is of white silk, although it would be a pretty idea to dispense with the lining and allow the arm to show through the meshes of the lace. The choker is of whit

#### THE GRACES OF LIFE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.

thing that such a woman would t leisure to consider just how and where she could insert the wedge of reform. Of course the process concerned, she will find it a great help if she makes jacket effect in its many forms. It may be a fitted should include breakfast, luncheon and dinner, and as jacket outlining a soft vest and ruffling over the she doubtless knows the capacity of her family in hips; it may be short-jacket fronts, that cover the hips; it may be short-jacket fronts, that cover the bust and meet the high Directoire belt; it may be take into consideration the "left overs" from the the Figaro form, which bravely pretends to be a more substantial courses, and can decide at her jacket in respect to collar and revers, but ends in a fitted bodice at the waist; or it takes the form of a fitted bodice at the waist; or it takes the form of the bolero in one shape or another. There are many her butcher she will find it an economy to buy a as such dishes are much less expensive than the solid "joints" themselves, and are often better With her meals all arranged beforehand, it will be easy to give her attention to the service, which, until everything is in smooth working order, may also be written out with advantage, as by so without friction. It is decidedly worth while. Let no one imagine that an ambition to improve the writer has said that no educator in the household has higher rank than the table. Surrounded three times a day by the family, eager for the refreshment of body and spirit, its impressions sink deep, the warp and woof of our lives." So that a mother who neglects this powerful coadjutor in the education of her children loses a great advantage.

duce theory to practice, we will assume that two maids only are employed to do the work of the household; and, putting aside the laundry work, which is not part of the scope of this article, we will consider their duties simply in relation to the dining-room. The English habit of placing the breakfast upon the sideboard has great advantages for such limited service. The maid will brush up after she has notified the family, her duties are first consideration, and it is far better to have no tablecloth at all than one that is solled or rumpled; in fact, it is just as well if you have a table of handsome wood to discard a tablecloth altogether for breakfast. A polished table, with a linen square large napkin in the centre, set with a pretty and a dish of fruit, is always attractive. The rest the oatmeal flanked with its own powdered sugar and cream and plie of saucers, and the other dishes neatly ranged side by side with whatever is necessary to help them, together with a pile of hot plates ready for use. The tea and coffee may be either put on the table to be dispensed by the mistress of the house, or placed on the sideboard.

When the members of the family are apt to be late this method of service has great advantages, as the table always looks fresh.

Whatever the service, however, cleanliness, order and taste must be the daily rule. The finest damask is disgusting if soiled, the most expensive silver has no attraction if duil and tarnished, while an uninviting, disorderly table gives license to vulgar manners and the American haste in eating, which

For lumehon also it is perfectly permissible, as well as a great economy, to go without a table-cloth, and just here it might be susgested that it is well to economize in table-cloths in order to give plenty of mapkins, for cothing is so unpleasant as anapkin that has been used. Where a napkin has to serve for more than one meal, however, the out-of-date mapkin ring is for obvious reasons the only decent alternative. It takes little to make a luncheon attractive and appetising—the plainer cloth or large napkin which served as a centre at breakfast may be removed, and an embroidered white linen centreplece substituted in its place. A pretty revived fashion or lare prescribes the round mats to match, placed under each plate, so that the heated china may not injure the polish of the table. There is nothing prettier for the centre of a lumbhoon table than a small, round silver jardiniere, filled with growing ferns, and there come now in plated silver at such low prices that they are within the reach of a moiest purse. This same jardiniere, with a china dish inside of it to hold water, may be filled with growing ferns, and there come now in plated silver at such low prices that they are within the reach of a moiest purse. This same jardiniere, with a china dish inside of it to hold water, may be filled with garden flowers—or wild flowers. For luncheon also it is perfectly permissible,

DOSCULL, MADE WITH ROYAL BAKING POWDER ARE THE PERFECT HOT WEATHER FOOD. DAINTY APPETIZING, WHOLESOME. ROYAL MAKES THE BREAD CAKE AND PASTRY LIGHTER, SWEETER, FINER FLAVORED, MORE DIGESTIBLE.

Its intense crimson and moderate is almost the only fruit which has always been sold by the pound in the New-York fruit stalls. A quart of delicious water-ice may be made of a pound of sour cherries. Select the soundest and ripest, stem them, add half a pound of sugar and the stem them, and hair a pount of sugar and the juice of three lemons. Stir the cherries over the fire until their juice "drains out"—it will take five or six minutes if the fruit is fresh or ten minutes if it has been picked some time. Add a pint of cold water to the cherries, beat well the mixture and strain the whole through a sieve, pressing all the juice out of the cherries. Taste of the ice to see that it is sweet enough and freeze it. This is a delicious ice to serve in conjunction with a banana

and strawberry ice cream.

A frozen compote of sweet cherries is made as follows: Remove the stems from two pounds of richflavored cherries. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar and half a pint of water. Let it boil ten minutes. Add the fruit and cook for ten minutes longer in the syrup. Add three tablespoonfuls of kirsh and freeze the mixture, using abundance of sait. When it is in icicles, serve it in tiny crystal glasses. There is some difference in the sweetening powers of different varieties of sugar, therefore all ices should be tested to see if they are sweet enough before they are frozen. Remember that they will lose sweetness in freezing, and therefore they should be sweetened liberally at first.

The cherry, however, is known best to English speaking people as a fruit for hot desserts. No one need rehearse the delights of cherry ple. Any rich, well-flavored cherry is desirable for this purpose. The white oxheart probably bears off the paim for cooking, though the small honey cherry of a flesh "crimson-tinctured to the core" must always dispute its claims. To make a perfect cherry pie select two pounds of the ripest cherry fruit. No hard, green cherries will do. Sweeten the cherries with a cup of sugar after stemming and stoning them. Line a pie-plate with good pastry. Fill it with the cherries and put over them a thin cover of the nicest puff-paste. Bake, the pie for lifty minutes in a very hot oven. Dredge the pie when it is taken out of the oven with powdered sugar, set it back in the oven again to melt for two or three minutes. When done cool it a little and send it warm to the table.

A delicious baked cherry pudding is made of a quart-measure of cherries, well stemmed and stoned, mixed with a paste made of two liberal cups of pastry flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of bak-ing powder and a saltspoonful of sait. Add one and been beaten, and finally add a cup of rich sour cream. to which a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda has been added and beaten in Beat with the other ingredients as rapidly as possible. Mix the pudding together quickly and rapidly, adding the cherries at the last moment. Turn it into a well-buttered pudding tin,

From The Woman at Home.

The death of Prince Henry of Battenberg came as an almost intolerable blow to his wife. Owing to the circumstances of their lives, they were thrown together more continually than is customery even with most devoted couples. Princess Beatrice, in her constant attendance upon the Queen, may be said to have mingled less with the outer world came any Princess of her time, and, as a matter of course, Prince Henry was ever by her side, save on those rare occasions when he allowed himself a cruise with Shelia.

The gentle and charming character of Princess Beatrice is all too little known by her mother's subjects. "Beatrice," once declared a constant and intimate companion. "Is the sweetest and most unselfish woman in England." Apart from her amiability, she possesses qualities of another kind. Her judgment is far-reaching as that of her sister, the Empress Frederick; and from the fact that she is naturally less impulsive and less fond of change, more certain to be relied on. The Prince of Waley, it is known, whenever he wishes to consult a member of his family upon some important marter, could than her sister Louise as a draughtswoman, Frincess Beatrice excels her in musical talent, and is wonderfully proficient in playing the plano, and can read at sight, to admiration, the most intricate accompaniments. Their love of music was ever a great bond between the Princess and her husband, Whenever the Queen summoned a company of musical artists to Windson or Balmoral, the Prince's delight knew no bounds. He was a positive enthuisst for Wagner-indeed, for all good music—and played himself most artistically upon the 'cello, At school (he was educated at the college of Schnepfenthal, in Saxe-Coburg Gotha) he scarcely won such popularity as his brother, Prince Alexander, through the fact that he was a positive enthuists for Wagner-indeed, for all good music—and most in the fact that he was a positive enthuists for Wagner-indeed, for all good music—and most in the popularity as his brother, Prince Alex

died some years previously, and that the Prince never visited Gotha without paying his respects to the spot.

The very last time I saw Prince Henry of Battenberg was on a fite summer's day last June. He was seated in a landau opposite the Queen and Princess Beatrice on a return journey for Windsor. How happy they all appeared! The Prince was bending forward, telling some good story, perhaps, to his companions; for both Queen and Princess seemed to be mithtly amused and joined in the laugh. The first time I ever saw him was some few years before his marriage. In those dark he had only begun to master English, and spoke with a very broken accent, so that conversation did not flow expliy. As soon as there became a question of his pharriage with Princess Beatrice, his one ambition was to thoroughly acquire the language of the country of his adoption. At Court he not only eccupied the place of an affectionate son-in-law to our Sovereign Lady, but was unofficially appointed by her the master of ceremontes upon every possible occasion, As Governor of the Isle of Wight, he very ably and dutfully fulfilled all that was imposed upon him. It was his own sense of right and the fitness of things which prompted him, when the hour came, to put his shoulder to the wheel to do and suffer something for the land of his wife and his adoption. Without fuss and without boast, the Prince went quietly to the fray. He was reminded of the cruei danger of the elimate he must encounter; but he heeded them not at all. England will never forget that an allen Prince, when his hour came, land down his life uncomplainingly in her cause.

## AN ENGLISH BULL.

From The London Spectator. From The London Spectator.

The fatted "built" can grow as well on Engine ground as on Irish. This very afternoon a lady of my acquaintance, having some slight difference of opinion with her husband, and getting perhaps just a little impatient (as I thought, because she had not quite the best of the argument), exclaimed: "On, if you'll only hold your tongue, you may say just what you like." The lady had no connection whatever with Ireland.

